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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 15.

Extracts from a Speech of Mr. Leiter of Ohio, against a bill to give the President the appointment of a Police force in Washington.

Mr. Leiter. Sir, I was brought up in the Democratic party, when there was such a thing. [Laughter.]

I have been a Democrat ever since I have been a voter. I have voted that ticket all my life. I vote that ticket now as Democracy was understood when it was in its prime. I served in the ranks for years, and I have held political position by Democratic votes. I have been president of a Democratic State convention, of Ohio, and I have been elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature by Democratic votes.

Mr. Hill. I would ask the gentleman whether he does not construe Democracy as General Jackson construed the Constitution—as he understands it? [Laughter.]

Mr. Leiter. Certainly; and considering that I was brought up in the party, my understanding of it must be pretty accurate.

Mr. Hughes. Have the Democratic nurseries to which the gentleman refers been established since he left the party, or were they nurseries of the party when he was in full fellowship?

Mr. Leiter. I never heard of them as such until within a few years. When I was a Democrat, Democracy grew naturally, and there was no necessity for such hot-house appliances as grog-shops. Now, sir, by this new process an old line Whig or Know Nothing can be changed in a miraculously short time, to an ultra Democrat much better and more reliable than those that have always been Democrats. It makes an excellent quality of Democrats—a kind of hot-bed Democrats. [Laughter.] They did not use to grow that way in my time. [Laughter.] [To Mr. Hughes. Anything further, sir?]

Now, I will show clearly to my friend from Indiana that the proposition introduced by the Committee for the District of Columbia will not answer the purpose; and I propose to read from a speech made by a gentleman who is high authority in this House, and who has voted with the gentleman from Indiana on every question of a political character since the meeting of this Congress, and who, I have no doubt, will vote with him to the close. According to that speech, there were in this city, so early as 1844, political organizations which sent out circulars to different parts of the country, in order that they might get up a nice, strong, and wholesome spawn of Democrats. And, further, that even the President of the United States sanctioned all these things, and removed men from office for not obeying the mandates of these committees. I refer to the speech of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Clingman,] delivered in 1844, to show the effect of these Democratic nurseries. The speech will be found in the App'x to the Con. Globe of '44-45, p. 117.

Mr. Hughes. I have one question to put to the gentleman from Ohio. He has told the committee that he was the Speaker of a Democratic House of Representatives in Ohio. I want the gentleman not only to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth, but I want him to tell the whole truth. I want the gentleman to tell the committee what happened to his hat while he was in the chair. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Leiter. Nothing more than has happened to the hat of the gentleman. [Renewed laughter.] Is he answered?

Mr. Hughes. No, sir.

Mr. Leiter. I do not carry bricks in my hat.

Now, I can show something with regard to this Empire Club of New York. I refer again to the speech of the gentleman from North Carolina. If he takes it back, I will not read it, nor will I hold him responsible for it, unless he is willing to stand by it. It is this:

"The great State of New York claims the first notice. During the past year, there were naturalized there not less than seven thousand foreigners. This was effected entirely by the Democratic party, the Whigs having no office provided for that purpose, because, I learn, there is not one of these foreigners out of fifty who will vote the Whig ticket. Of this large number, a great proportion, not having been five years in the country, could not be legally naturalized, and their votes, therefore, when given, were illegal.

"Men who had not been a month in the country, from the penitentiaries of Europe, unacquainted even with the language in which they were sworn, voted for what they knew not.

"But the principal frauds were practiced by what is called double voting. The city of New York was the great theatre where this was consummated. As the Empire Club bore such a prominent part in these transactions, I must devote a remark or two to it. It was organized in July last, and it consisted of gamblers, pickpockets, droppers, burners, thimble-riggers, and the like, and its association seems to have been then mainly for the purpose of carrying on successfully these and similar trades. Most of its members had been repeatedly indicted for crimes. Its general character, however, may be sufficiently inferred from that of some of its officers. Its president was Isaiah Rynders, often arrested for thimble-rigging and similar offences. He and Joseph Jewell, being indicted for murder, fled from New York to New Orleans. By the by, I may here mention that this Jewell, who has indictments for murder in two different cases hanging up against him, was the standard bearer of the club, and figured as the standard bearer of the Texas banner in the processions. These worthies had not been long in New Orleans before they found it convenient to leave, being charged with stealing Treasury notes. They came to this city, and were arrested and sent back in irons by order of Captain Tyler. I mention this circumstance to show the mutations of the times; for since the election, this man Rynders, having become a great man among the Democracy, has not only dined with Benjamin F. Butler, when the electoral vote was given to Mr. Polk at Albany; not only has he received a complimentary ball from the chairman of the Democratic general committee of the city of New York, but, having come on with his friend Jewell to this place for an office, as I am told, if the papers are to be relied on, he has been cordially received at the White House. Whether President Tyler or President Rynders then remembered the ironing, is not, however, chronicled. But I am digressing. John J. Austin, vice president of the club, has likewise pending against him an indictment for murder, and was likewise implicated in the charge of stealing Treasury notes. Woolridge, its secretary, but recently came out of the penitentiary. Wm. Ford, one of its directors, in the short interval of time which elapsed between the publication of a notice of one of its processions and the arrival of the day of parade, was indicted by the grand jury in seven cases, rape and burglary being among the offences. Being put in the Tombs, he unfortunately lost the opportunity of figuring on that occasion. Soon after tried and convicted of the first-named crime, he was sent to the penitentiary, but, his services being valuable to the party, he was immediately pardoned and turned out by his Democratic Excellency, Governor Bouck. I may remark, too, that this official dignitary, a short time before the election, restored to their political rights all the criminals in the State, and pardoned a great number who were in the penitentiary."

Isaiah Rynders, referred to in this speech, is the same man that was appointed by the President as marshal of the southern district of New York, and now holds that responsible position.

Now, sir, when official functionaries do such acts as these, I ask how can we trust any mere politician in the discharge of so important a duty as the appointment of the chief of police of this city—a chief who is to have all the police regulations under his jurisdiction? It is already reported that the man who committed the first offence in the riots in June last is to be the chief of police. Why is he to be the chief of police? Because he is one of the thimble-riggers of the party, and has rendered good service to his party. Then we are to trust these men. That would only be to add one hundred thieves to those already existing here.

Mr. Florence. What is the man's name?

Mr. Leiter. I do not know.

Mr. Florence. The gentleman must be in confidential relations with the President, and the President must have informed him of the fact.

Mr. Leiter. I am not a favorite of the President, as is the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I am glad of it.

Mr. Florence. Perhaps, as my friend from Alabama says, the gentleman may have confidential relations with that class of fellows.

Mr. Leiter. Not at all. However, that is a pretty smart retort of the gentleman.

Mr. Florence. I thought it, and therefore said it.

Mr. Leiter. The gentleman from Pennsylvania seldom says anything but what is smart—in his opinion.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—APRIL 16.

Mr. Clingman. I am not in the habit, Mr. Speaker, of seeking the indulgence of the House; but as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Leiter] made a speech yesterday alluding to a speech of mine on another occasion, I hope the House will give me three minutes to answer him.

[Cries of "Agreed." "Five minutes!"]

Mr. Clingman. The gentleman has alluded to an old speech of mine, delivered in 1844, in my first congressional term here. I had no knowledge then of Captain Rynders and those other gentlemen referred to, except what I got from the New York Tribune, the New York Courier, and other papers that are now supporting the party of the gentleman from Ohio; and I took it for granted that their statements were true, and therefore made those allegations. But an acquaintance of several years with that gentleman has satisfied me that Captain Rynders is a highly honorable man. [Loud Laughter.] If gentleman laugh, and thus occupy part of my time, I shall ask another minute. [Laughter.] I will say this, Mr. Speaker: that he and I have spoken from the same stand, and I have every reason to be proud of him as a political associate. [Laughter.]

A Member. What stand?

Mr. Clingman. At Tammany Hall, and other places. Well, I found out that this gentleman had been badly slandered by the newspapers; and one reason why I left the party that I was acting with in 1844 was, that there were some very bad newspaper organs leading it astray by their falsehoods and misrepresentations. The Democratic party undoubtedly had bad elements in it, which would have spread like a cancer in a sickly and feeble constitution, and destroyed it; but having a vigorous constitution, instead of succumbing under them, it sloughed them off, and about the time the gentleman from Ohio and some other Free-Soilers and Abolitionists left I went into it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Campbell Allow me to ask the gentleman whether, in 1848, he was at Philadelphia?

Mr. Clingman. Yes, sir and in 1848, in the contest between General Taylor and General Cass, I found that the old Whig party in the North had become abolitionized, and I took ground against them that very winter, about the time of the developements by Gott's resolution to abolish slavery and slave trade in this District, for which they all voted. I left the Whig party and joined the Democrats. The latter threw out their abolition elements, and they have gone over to the other side, and I now stand in a purified party, [laughter,] and I rejoice in its soundness and devotion to true principles. There are some very good men yet out of the party, but I hope they will come into it. I have tried it for several years, and I find it just the best party we have had since the foundation of the Government, [laughter,] or at any rate, in our times.

Mr. Leiter. I just desire to say that I very cheerfully accept the explanation made by the gentleman from North Carolina. [Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings. One word on this subject. This is a contest between my old friends. I recollect very well when the gentleman from North Carolina was working side by side with us. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clingman. And I quitted the party because I was not willing to work in the harness with the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Giddings. He left us for the very best of reasons. He left us for our good. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clingman. Ever since I left your party, you have been beaten. [Laughter.]

Mr. Giddings. And we took in our friend from Ohio over there, [Mr. Leiter,] and several others of like character. We were glad to supply the place of my friend from North Carolina, and we were glad he left us.

Mr. Clingman. The gentleman from Ohio, near me, says I ought to have another minute, but I suppose it is not necessary. But I will say his party have been beaten ever since I left it. It is good for them, no doubt, to be soundly beaten, as I have helped to do, and I hope it will be reformed by the corrections and castigations given them, and that they will reform and purify them in time. Their vote for the Crittenden amendment is the first fruit of their conviction and repentance, and the best evidence of their reformation. [Renewed laughter.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1858.

THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.—We have received from the author of the article in the University Magazine, to which the Richmond Whig took exception, a more full and complete answer to the Whig than we had materials for. That paper would do well to confess at once that Col. Preston claimed more of the honor of that victory for Virginia and South Carolina, at the expense of North Carolina, than they were entitled to.

The publication of Gov. Nash's permission to Col. Williams to raise troops in North Carolina presents this matter in another light, which we think very important to a proper understanding of the relative claims of North Carolina and South Carolina to the honors of that eventful day.

To all intents and purposes, Col. Williams was, in collecting troops and in fighting at King's Mountain, *a North Carolina Colonel*. He was raised in North Carolina—had left it but a short time before—had returned to North Carolina as a refugee from South Carolina, *alone*—had received from a North Carolina Governor authority to raise troops in North Carolina, to be sustained by North Carolina; and until the battle, so far as we know, he had been travelling, not in or towards South Carolina, but westward. So that if he had any South Carolina troops under him, they were, most probably, like himself, refugees from that State, who, hearing of his collecting troops, had come in to his camp, by ones, and twos, and threes, as they had opportunity; but not, so far as we have any account, with any other organization than what Col. W. gave them, and with no other sustenance, in money, clothes, food, arms or horses, than what they got from North Carolina. Col. Williams did not get his commission from a North Carolina Governor, but he certainly got from us every thing that makes a commission of any use (for that expedition.) Was not his taking and using that authority from Gov. Nash, an entering formally into the service of North Carolina, seeing that South Carolina was too hot to hold him and afforded him then no opportunity for exertion?

In every light in which it can be presented, the assumption of Col. Preston, that the victory of King's Mountain was gained by men "nearly in equal numbers from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina," is unjust to North Carolina, and ought never to have been put forth by a Virginia-South-Carolinian.

PICTURES OF DEMOCRACY—BY DEMOCRATS.—In the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, Mr. Leiter of Ohio delivered a speech against giving to the President the power to appoint a police force in Washington city, grounding his objection on the probability, if not certainty, that the greatest scoundrels would receive the appointments, as rewards for party services. His speech is worth reading, and we have accordingly copied part of it.

In it will be seen an extract from a speech of the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman of N. C., delivered in 1844, in which he described some of the leaders of democracy in New York, rowdies, thieves, and swindlers, who yet were such favorites as to have access to the houses of the President, and other high functionaries, and one of whom, (the worst of all,) now holds one of the most lucrative offices in the gift of the President.

The world has agreed, almost without a dissenting voice, that Mr. Clingman's picture drawn in 1844 was true to life. Yet on the day after Mr. Leiter's speech he took it all back, attempted to wipe it all out, and avowed himself proud—yes *proud*—of Capt. Isaiah Rynders as a political associate, a speaker from the same stand! And amid the loud laughter of the house he proclaimed Rynders, this thief, bully, and thimble-rigger, "*a highly honorable man*," as he had discovered from "acquaintance of several years with that *gentleman!*" Well might the House laugh—that is, such a House as that. A body differently constituted would have manifested more disgust than amusement.

But Mr. Clingman is quite as much at fault in a matter of fact as he is in this matter of taste as to his association with Rynders. The reader will see in his "Personal Explanation," which we have appended to Mr. Leiter's speech, (both are copied from the Globe, the official paper of Congress,) that Mr. Clingman says that he left the whig party in the winter of 1848. Now we will not pretend to say that Mr. Clingman did not join the democratic party in 1848, but we do say that he did not leave the whig party then. The records of the day show, conclusively, that Mr. Clingman, *as a whig*, attended the meeting of whig members of Congress in Washington on the 20th of April 1852, to fix a time and place for the meeting of the Whig National Convention to nominate whig candidates for President and Vice President. And again, *as a whig*, (though not a delegate,) he attended the Whig National Convention on the 16th of June 1852. These dates are nearly four years later than the period of Mr. Clingman's pretended secession from the whig party. The time when he openly avowed such a secession was after the General Assembly of North Carolina met in the Fall of 1852, and after it was ascertained that there was a democratic majority in that body—*which had a Senator to elect.* He then published a letter in which he avowed his determination to support the democratic candidates.

We have no doubt he had before that become a democrat—*secretly*—but up to that time he *pretended to be a whig.*

NEW POST OFFICE.—Jackson Springs, Moore County, Archibald Ray, P. M.

THE CHARLOTTE CONVENTION.—The Standard reports the proceedings of a ratification meeting held in Raleigh on Friday evening last, at which, among others, W. J. Houston Esq., of Duplin was a speaker. Mr. Houston avowed his intention to give a hearty support to Judge Ellis, but could not altogether refrain from expressing his dissatisfaction at the way things were managed at Charlotte. "He felt bound to say that Mr. Holden's friends had not a fair fight there." "He could not but remark on the fact, in connection with the recent nomination, that the most violent opposition to their friend in the Charlotte contest, had come from recent converts to Democracy—an opposition which resulted in "snowing under" the champion of Democracy in North Carolina."

Mr. Allen, another delegate from Duplin, spoke of "the threatened difficulties at the Convention, and was free to confess that he had consented to a course which preserved the harmony of the party, but which had also sacrificed his friend and deprived himself of his first choice."

The "recent converts," controlled the Convention. They did the talking, and did away with the established practice of the Democracy to require a two-thirds vote for the nominee.

But the richest things that have come to light from the Convention are the two nominating speeches, as given by the Reporter for the Raleigh Standard. We copy them below. See with what unction Capt. Walker (he who presided over the Convention till the permanent officers were chosen) dwells upon the services of Mr. Holden in "hoisting many a candidate from the very dirt"—(where he would have done well to let them wallow)—and how he denounced, in advance, the action which the Convention took as "the type of ingratitude before the world," as "base ingratitude."

And then the cool contempt of Mr. Lander's reply. Judge Ellis *needed* no eulogy—[*ergo*, Mr. Holden did.] Judge Ellis's democracy was well known from his infancy—[Mr. Holden's was of late date.]

Capt. Jno. Walker, of Mecklenburg, nominated for the office of Governor, W. W. Holden, Esq., of Wake. (Loud cheers.) He proceeded to pay a glowing tribute to Mr. Holden. He had known him intimately for fourteen or fifteen years. He knew of his early struggles, in ignorance and in poverty. He knew him when the Democratic party was in adversity—when its flag was low, dragging in the very dust. It was a time of despondency and gloom. The darkness of night was upon our cause—no star, no ray of hope! It was a time, Mr. President, he continued, when we needed a leader—a man of nerve and daring. That was the time, sir, when W. W. Holden, of Wake, sprang to our dismayed front; and seizing our flag, resisted by a most arrogant opposition, he gave it to the breeze, high before men's eyes. (Loud and continued cheers.) And he stood firm, in that desperate onslaught which followed, unshaken amid the torrents of opprobrious epithets, with which he was assailed. (Cheers.) His voice could be distinctly heard above the roar and din of battle, as he hurled defiance in the teeth of his arrogant enemies, or as he cheered, by his encouraging shouts, the drooping hearts of his dispirited forces. (Loud cheers.) At that day, Mr. President, it was not *respectable* to be a Democrat. (Cheers.) But men took heart. The sounds of Mr. Holden's voice were new to them. They conveyed the consolation of Hope—the full assurances of victory. Yes, sir, and the hope was realized—he *did* lead them on to victory! (Vehement cheering.) Yes, Mr. President, and during this fifteen years, by his masterly planning and indefatigable exertions, by day and by the midnight lamp, he has hoisted many a candidate from the very dirt—aye, sir, many of them. (Cheers.) And if this assembly now overlooks his services, it will stand as the type of ingratitude before the world. I don't speak of the services of Mr. Holden, from hearsay, Mr. President. I speak that I *know* and have *seen*. I have witnessed his labors with his types and his editorials and I *know* how many have become distinguished by his aid, who are now proudly waving their plumes. (Cheers.) Think, sir, of the victories he has caused us to win—of the majorities he has helped us to swell—*and of how many, but for him, would never have waved a plume!* (Continued cheering.) And now, when we have an opportunity of putting a *feather* in *his* cap—shall we stand back in a spirit of base ingratitude? (Cheers.) To the Democracy I say, hold him to your heart—keep him there still. By his talents and industry we shall yet pour many volleys of light and truth into the ranks of the enemy. Honor him!—do not cast him from you! He has done more for the elevation of the Democratic party of the State, *than any other five men in it.* (Loud Cheers.) I have witnessed it, Mr. President, and marked it. I have seen him in his midnight labors—toiling for a party, *and for men* who now stand aloof, when it is desired to put a feather in his cap. (Cheers.) I speak, sir, continued Capt. W., not to disparage the claims of any other gentleman before this Convention. I will cheerfully go for the will of this body if I cannot have my choice. (Loud cheers.) But I speak this for a tried friend and faithful public servant; and I will raise my voice, sir, if in doing so I stand *alone* in this assemblage. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Lander, of Lincoln, nominated Hon. Jno. W. Ellis, of Rowan. Mr. L. would attempt no eulogy—Judge Ellis needed none. His democracy was well known from his infancy—(Loud cheering)—none was better known in the State. (Continued cheering, during which Mr. L. resumed his seat.)

THE NEW CONVERTS.—The recent converts to democracy who thronged the benches of the Charlotte Convention, received several hard rubs in the course of its sittings. Besides the fling at them in the opening speech of the President, Mr. Mordecai of Wake, (we quote from the Standard,) "drew attention to the "renegade whigs and K. N. Democrats, with the egg-shell scarcely off their heads," who were not only delegates but active wire-workers in the Convention."

Again: "Mr. Houston, of Duplin, in reply to Dr. Blow, cited instances of the adoption of the two-thirds rule, as in the case of the nomination of Gov. Bragg. But he presumed that was before Dr. Blow came into the Democratic party. (Laughter.) He denied the object was to introduce a third man.

"Dr. Blow said Mr. Houston was mistaken, for he had acted with the party as early as 1851."

The new converts did not mind these things a bit. Their skins were as tough as the hide of a rhinoceros.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

If the RICHMOND WHIG will take the trouble to read carefully the article in the University Magazine, to which he has twice referred, and the official account of the Battle of King's Mountain, as given by Lossing,* Wheeler and Ramsey, he will, we suspect, doubt, to some extent, the accuracy of his successive criticisms. We will not venture the assertion that he has never read either, but we may be permitted to intimate, that his strictures afford no evidence of his having done so.

Our reference to Col. Preston's address was induced by the fact, that that exhibited no indication of his having examined the official account. We were the more surprised by the omission, because we knew that a copy was found among the papers of his grand-father, Col. Campbell, and published by his brother, Col. William C. Preston, in the Richmond Enquirer of the 8th November 1822.

"The formidable list of troops under the North Carolina Colonels," which seems to disturb the equanimity of the Whig, was produced by no fault of ours. It is a precise copy of the enumeration, as given by Campbell, Cleaveland and Shelby.

The writer in the Magazine did *not* wind up the catalogue by saying "That nobody knew anything about the numbers Williams had under him." On the contrary he exhibited definite data with respect to a portion of the elements of his command, and conjectural estimates in relation to others. But he did say, and he now repeats the statement, "that no man has ever seen—no man will ever see—a King's Mountain muster roll"—that the number of men *who fought* under Williams will never be ascertained, and that the proportion of his followers that came from South Carolina is a matter perhaps of still greater uncertainty.

The Whig seems to suppose that a letter of Col. James Williams, to be found in the Remembrancer, of the existence of which he assumes the writer in the Magazine to have been ignorant, supplies a definite answer to both these interesting points of enquiry. We regret our inability to arrive at a similar conclusion.

His letter to General Gates is dated "Burke County, October 2d, 1780:"—"I am about seventy miles from Salisbury, in the fork of the Catawba, with about *four hundred and fifty horsemen* in pursuit of Col. Ferguson. * * * * * * This moment another of my expresses is arrived from Colonels McDowell and Shelby: They were on their march near Burk Court House, with one thousand five hundred brave mountain men, and Colonel Cleaveland was within ten miles with eight hundred men, and was to form a junction with them this day. I expect to join them tomorrow, in pursuit of Col. Ferguson, and under the direction of Heaven, I hope to be able to render your honor a good account of him in a few days."

Col. Williams, it will be perceived, had not heard, at the date of this letter, of the 400 Virginians under Col. Campbell, but he *reports* "a formidable list of troops under the North Carolina Colonels"—1500 brave mountain men, under McDowell and Shelby, and 800 under Cleaveland.

If this letter proves that 450 men *fought* under Williams, it also shows that 2300 men followed "the North Carolina Colonels." The proportion of troops in the field, according to this authority then, was 450 under Williams, 2300 under "the North Carolina Colonels."

According to the official account, Col. William Campbell with 400 men from Virginia, Col. Shelby with 240 from Sullivan County, Lieut. Col. John Sevier with 240 from Washington County, Col. Charles McDowell with 160 from Burk and Rutherford Counties, N. C., assembled at Watauga on the 25th September, marched on the 26th, and were met by Colonel Cleaveland on the 30th on the Catawba river with 350 men from Wilkes and Surry. They reached the Cowpens in South Carolina and were joined by Col. James Williams on the evening of the 6th October. Supposing Williams's account of his numbers to be accurate, and connect it with the foregoing statement, the respective numbers will seem to have been 400 under Campbell, 450 under Williams, and 990 under the North Carolina Colonels. This enumeration is not quite "so formidable" as that produced and relied upon by *the Whig*, but it is sufficiently so for our purpose.

"By a council of the principal officers it was though advisable to pursue the enemy that night with *nine hundred of the best horsemen*, and leave the weak horses and footmen to follow as fast as possible."

Adopt either basis of computation, and we cannot suppose that the *Whig* will insist that the 900 men who fought the battle were selected from the three States in equal proportion. Still less are we willing to believe, that he will adopt the following statement of Col. Preston: "The night after leaving Gilbert Town, on a short halt, in council, the officers selected a chief to act until they could receive orders from Gates. Their little army was comprised then of men nearly equal in numbers from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina." The army marched from Gilbert Town about the 2d October; Col. Williams's letter is dated on the 2d. He was then in Burke County in the forks of the Catawba, hoped to join the main army the next day, but did not do so until the evening of the 6th at the Cowpens in South Carolina.

In the truth and sincerity of the following assurances of Col. Preston the Whig will not yield a more hearty concurrence than we. "Fellow citizens of South Carolina, I am a South Carolinian in heart, soul, spirit, and hope. This land I have chosen is more precious to me a thousand fold than that dear, dear land, that grand old republic, which is my birth mother. You, therefore, my countrymen, will know that it is with more than common pain I utter, what I believe to be a sad truth, when I say that neither the writers nor the people of South Carolina have rightfully appreciated this battle."

Well, earnestly, and eloquently said. But there was no voice heard from North Carolina, and an humble attempt in a juvenile Magazine, within her borders, to vindicate the truth of history, it seems is to be read neither patiently, nor at all.

The second enquiry now returns upon us,—assuming Col. Williams's rather indefinite statement of his numbers to be precisely accurate—from whence sprung "the extemporaneous host?" From South Carolina? Immediately after the battles of Camden and Musgrove's Mill, Rutledge the great Dictator, and Williams, found refuge within our boundaries. On the 8th September they were at Hillsborough, the seat of government, and that day Abner Nash, the Governor of North Carolina, addressed the following note to the latter. Williams was a native of North Carolina, and knew where to look for men.

"SIR:—You are desired to go to Caswell County and to such other counties as you think proper, and use your best endeavors to collect any number of volunteer horsemen, not exceeding one hundred, and proceed with them into such parts as you judge proper, to act against the enemy, and in this you are to use your own discretion. You may assure the men who turn out with you that they shall be entitled to all the advantages and privileges of militia in actual service, and that it shall be considered as a tour of duty under the militia law, they serving the time prescribed by law for other militia men. All Commissaries, and other staff officers, are required to grant you such supplies as may be necessary.

"In getting your men you are to make no distinction between men already drafted and others, and in case of need you are to impress horses for Expresses, and other cases of absolute necessity.

"A. NASH."

The county of Caswell is about 30 miles due North of Hillsborough; Williams's Camp on the 2d October was about 150 miles west of Caswell. In three weeks and three days from the time he left Hillsborough we find him there at the head of 450 men. Where did he raise his troops? Haywood, who was contemporary with the events of which he writes, states that when the army was within 16 or 18 miles of Gilbert Town, Col. McDowell was dispatched as a messenger to General Gates, to solicit the assistance of a general officer. "On his route, about eight miles from camp, he fell in with Colonel Williams of South Carolina and a number of other field officers from that State with nearly 400 men, of which he informed those he had left, by Express, and stated that they would join the main army the next morning, but they did not join till the evening of the 3d day after." Ramsey, with Shelby's original papers in his possession, adopts and copies Haywood's account. The statement of General Lenoir was given in our former article.

While we will be grateful to *the Whig*, for any additional evidence he may be able to produce, and will listen patiently to any argument he may be pleased to offer upon these interesting subjects, we must be permitted, from all the lights now before us, to re-affirm our conviction that the number of men who *fought* under Williams will never be ascertained, and that the proportion of his troops raised in South Carolina must always remain the subject of conjecture. That the order of Gov. Nash indicates one element. That another is the sixty brave men commanded by Hambrite and Chronicle of Lincoln; a third (probably) a detachment of Georgians under Chandler and Johnston, and the fourth, "field officers" and others, the elite of South Carolina, who clustered around him on his line of march, or sought his standard on the eve of conflict.

EDITORS OF THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

* 2 Pictorial Field Book 631. Ramsey's Annals of Ten. 248.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the debate on the Deficiency Bill was continued.

On Tuesday, the Chair submitted the memorial and Constitution of citizens of Utah, asking admission into the Union as a State. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Houston took up his Mexican Protectorate resolution, and made a long speech. The Senate agreed to appoint a Committee of Seven on the resolution.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Washington Police Bill was discussed and amended, but not voted on.

On Tuesday, the Police Bill was tabled, 110 to 79.

Mr. Morrill spoke in favor of his Bill granting public lands to aid agricultural colleges and the mechanic arts. A motion to table this bill was rejected.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.—The Charleston Mercury collects from a recent report a number of items embraced under the head of Congressional contingencies. There are some curious items in the Mercury's collection. Among them we note 4,479 knives, rather more than 20 for each member—per session, we suppose. "Propelling pencils" to the value of $600. $645 worth of dressing cases; $121 of "odor cases"; and $97 of segar cases. $242 in ladies' reticules, $347 in ladies' portmonaies, $247 of ladies's shopping tablets, and $101 worth of ladies' companions! Besides these things there are valises, traveling cases, purses, pocket books, card cases, scissors, albums, portfolios, inkstands &c., in large quantities; and queerest of all, $24 worth of snuff!

Old John Quincy Adams was turned out for extravagance by the Democracy. From such items as these it seems probable that the economical Democracy spend as much money on contingencies as he did to carry on the government.

We are not of those who grumble at liberal salaries to public officers, but we should like to know when it became the duty of the American people to furnish their Representatives in Congress with snuff, albums, ladies' toilet articles, or "Ladies' Companions," whatever these latter may be.

RAIL ROAD CONTRACT.—The contract for laying the iron on the 12 miles of the Western Rail Road, from Fayetteville to Little River, has been awarded to Mr. N. S. Carpenter, who is to commence the work on the 15th of May.

CONVICTION.—We learn from the Wilmington Herald that Peter, a slave belonging to Owen Holmes, Esq, was yesterday tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of May, for the murder of Charles W. Nixon.

The Charlotte Democrat says that 25 or 30 persons have joined the Methodist Church at that place within the past two weeks.

About 40 members have been added to the M. E. Church in Beaufort, N. C.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,582,410 bales, against 2,704,700 to same date last year.

☞ See Fourth Page.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, Mr. Shaw, Locofoco member from the Edenton District in North Carolina, delivered a long speech in reply to Mr. Gilmer's speech on Kansas. Shortly after he began to speak, Mr. Campbell asked him if he was aware that Mr. Gilmer was not present. Mr. Shaw replied, "I am aware of that fact; and some of my friends know that I sought earnestly to obtain the floor while my colleague was still here. And I desire to say to the gentleman from Ohio, that no word which I utter here, will I refuse to proclaim in the face of my colleague, here or elsewhere."

He then went on, and towards the close he said,—

Mr. Chairman, I have not said all that I desired to in reply to my colleague. My time will not admit. I am admonished that it has already expired; but I cannot resume my seat without giving expression here in my place to the indignation I felt on seeing the senior member from Ohio offering his congratulations to my colleague at the close of his speech. Once before, during my legislative experience here, it has been my lot to witness a similar exhibition. Once before have I seen the enemies of the South congratulate a southern man on account of a speech he had made upon a question in which the rights of the South were involved.

Mr. Giddings. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him? Did I understand the gentleman to say that I went to Mr. Gilmer and congratulated him? May I correct him in that statement?

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. I am aware that the gentleman from Ohio congratulated him upon his speech. I saw the gentleman approach my colleague as he approached another gentleman upon a former occasion, who made a speech in reference to southern rights. I saw the gentleman approach him with both hands extended, and I imagined that he was pronouncing a benediction upon my colleague, which would be a withering curse upon him to his grave.

Mr. Giddings. Does the gentleman intend to represent me as congratulating Mr. Gilmer? Does he understand that I went towards Mr. Gilmer to congratulate him?

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. I say that the gentleman did go towards him, shake him by the hand, and, I suppose, congratulate him.

Mr. Giddings. Let me say that the gentleman is entirely mistaken.

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. Why, sir, I saw it with my own eyes, and there were gentlemen upon this side whose attention was called to it.

Mr. Giddings. I will correct the gentleman Let me explain it.

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. I beg the gentleman not to interrupt me.

Mr. Giddings. I wish to correct the gentleman. [Loud cries of "Order!"]

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. I ask the gentleman from Ohio, then, if he did not approach my colleague, at the conclusion of his speech, shake him by the hands, and offer his congratulations?

Mr. Giddings. I did not. Mr. Gilmer was in his place, and I was in the aisle. I inquired of him if he intended to compare my name with that of James Buchanan. I neither gave him my hand nor took his.

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. I know not, nor do I pretend to say, what occurred between the gentlemen. I say, again, that I not only saw the gentleman approach my colleague and extend towards him both hands——

Mr. Giddings. I did not. The gentleman is mistaken. I did not. [Loud cries of "Order!"]

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. I not only saw him, but some fifteen or twenty others saw him approach my colleague; and I must be permitted to say that, when I witnessed that spectacle, I felt then, as I feel now, that whenever the time should come——

Mr. Giddings. I say the gentleman is entirely mistaken. [Renewed and deafening shouts of "Order!" from the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. Clingman. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Keitt. I insist that order shall be preserved in the committee. The gentleman from North Carolina is entitled to the floor and declines to yield it.

The Chairman. The gentleman from South Carolina is out of order.

Mr. Keitt. The gentleman from Ohio——

[Loud and continued shouts of "Order!" from the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Keitt. Let the Blackguards over there act thus outside of the House.]

The Chairman. The gentleman from North Carolina is entitled to the floor, and will proceed.

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. As I said before, I do not undertake to say what passed between the gentleman from Ohio and my colleague. I know not what the gentleman from Ohio said, but I know he said something very grateful to my colleague's feelings, for there was a smile of complacency on his face.

Mr. Giddings. I say I did not take Mr. Gilmer's hand. [Cries of "Order!"]

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina. Many gentlemen here know that the scene occurred as I have described it; and, sir, as I was about to say when I was interrupted, when I witnessed it, I felt, as I feel now, that if ever the time should come when I should be so far capable of misrepresenting the honorable and confiding constituency which had sent me here to protect their rights and defend their honor, as to make a speech that would bring down upon my head the approbation and congratulations of the gentleman from Ohio and his allies upon that side, I should instinctively raise my hands to Heaven and, in the language of the Indian prince exclaim, "What have I done that the enemies of my country should praise me?"

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. Giddings. Mr. Chairman, we are in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and I will say a few words in reply to what has been said by the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Shaw.] I understood him to assert that, when one of his colleagues [Mr. Gilmer] had concluded his speech, I went to him, extending my hands and taking his, and congratulated him on his speech. I endeavored to put the gentleman right at the time he was making this statement, but there was so much noise and confusion I am not sure whether gentlemen heard or understood me. However that may be, I desire the country, this House, and the gentleman, to know, that there was not one word of truth in what he uttered on that point. I went no nearer to the gentleman's colleague [Mr. Gilmer] than the aisle up which I was passing; and, instead of congratulating him on his speech, I inquired whether he had used my name with the name of Mr. Buchanan. I remarked, further, that if he did, I should hold him responsible for it. I did not congratulate him on his speech; nor did I hear the remark of the gentleman, except as it was told me by other gentlemen. This is all there was of it. I did not congratulate him; I did not extend my hand to him; and I did not leave the aisle in passing up.

Mr. Campbell. In corroboration of what my colleague has just stated, I desire to say at this point that I was near the honorable gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Gilmer] when he made his speech. My colleague, who has just taken his seat, passed up the aisle and protested against the use which had been made of his name in connection with that of James Buchanan, and then he passed on.

Mr. Clingman. My colleague [Mr. Shaw] is out of the Hall, and I state this lest it be imagined that what has been said passed unnoticed by him.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania. I hope the gentleman from North Carolina will insert this rectification in his speech.

Mr. Clingman. I hope I will be allowed to say a word.

Mr. Cox. I object.

Mr. Clingman. Why not let the facts come out?

Mr. Curtis. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Clingman. I dislike to interfere between my colleagues; but as the one who has spoken to-day [Mr. Shaw] is out of the Hall, I think injustice would be done him if I did not say a word here. I was sitting nearly where I am now when my colleague [Mr. Gilmer] made his speech. As he sat down, I saw a crowd gather round him. A gentleman near me said: "Look at the Black Republicans, how they congratulate Gilmer." I looked at that moment and saw the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Giddings] near enough to put his hands upon my colleague and lean forward. I saw this, and I think I have eyes as good as most people; I did not hear what was said; I do not know that they grasped hands. They were near enough to do it. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Houston] exclaimed loudly: "Kiss him! Kiss him!" calling the gentleman from Ohio by name. I looked at it, and many others did. I do not know what was said between them. This statement is due to my colleague. All of us supposed that it was a congratulation. The gentleman from Ohio knows exactly what did occur.

Mr. Campbell. I was near enough to hear the words. My colleague protested against the use of his name in connection with that of James Buchanan.

Mr. McQueen. Did the gentleman congratulate him?

Mr. Campbell. I did; for I thought then, and think now, that he made a damaging speech for Lecompton.

Mr. McQueen. How many copies of that speech did the gentleman subscribe for?

Mr. Campbell. Three or four hundred; and they are so good, I wish I had more of them.

Mr John Cochrane moved the committee rise. The motion was agreed to.

CLINGMAN AND RYNDERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes as follows:—

"A most humiliating spectacle was presented in the House a day or two ago, in which an eminent Democratic member from North Carolina, and one of the acknowledged leaders of his party, was the actor. The gentleman had formerly been a member of the Whig party, and while such, had made a speech in Congress, in 1844, giving what was then, and still is, a faithful personal history of the notorious Captain of an equally notorious political club in the city of New York.

"This speech was quoted a few days ago, by a member from Ohio, and placed the North Carolinian in a peculiarly awkward predicament. Respect for himself and his friends would have kept him silent, on the principle of not disturbing a nauseous pool more than was necessary, but party discipline required a public retraction of his old statement, inasmuch as the individual he scored so unmercifully, though justly, is now holding one of the most responsible and valuable offices in the gift of the President, and he did not dare to disobey the command of his masters.

"So he stood up in the House hall, swallowed every word he had then uttered, and declared his conviction that the man he had slandered was a highly honorable man, and that he had every reason to be proud of him as a political associate. Never before have I seen a man, regarded as high minded and independent, place himself in a position so abject and contemptible, and I hope never to witness the like again."

Agricultural Products all Exotic.—There is hardly an object on our farms, except what we have preserved from a state of nature, that is not of foreign origin. All our grasses, except the familiar blue grass; grains of every kind, with the exception of maize; all the vegetables of the garden, except the potato; all our herds; and the whole stock of the poultry yard, except the turkey, have come to us from beyond the seas. And, although we have derived them immediately from those who introduced civilization on these shores, they, in turn, ages before, had gathered them from the ends of the earth. Wheat began in Egypt; the grape, that kindles the spirit of happiness over all southern Europe, was first nursed and then transplanted from the steep slopes of the Caucasus. The universal olive was first taxed for its vegetable butter in Persia. The hardy grains, rye, barley, and oats, were first harvested in the Crimea. If all America were required to stand up and answer how much she has given to her farmers, of all that now blesses them, a single cereal grain, a single barn-door fowl, a single table vegetable, and no one beast of burden, would be her only answer.

Baptism in Hoops.—At Chicago, last week, a rather amusing scene took place during the baptism of a young lady by the pastor of the Tabernacle. The Union says: "The minister requested her to assume the dress peculiar to such an occasion, but she declined to take off her hooped skirt; the minister told her of the inconvenience that must result from her obstinacy, but she persisted. When she came to descend into the bath, the inflated skirt touched the water and rose up around her like a balloon. Her head was lost to the congregation, she was swallowed up in the swelling skirt, the minister tried to force her down into the bath, but she was kept above the surface by the floating properties of the crinoline, and was buoyed up so successfully that it was not until after much difficulty and many forcible attempts to submerge the lady, the minister succeeded in baptizing the fair one. Finally it was effected, to the relief of the minister and the seriously inclined audience, who could not keep from laughing in their pocket kerchiefs."

One Man's Meat is another's Poison.—"Thus, while experience plainly enough indicates that, in Europe and America at least, meat is more nutritious than vegetables, those who eat largely of meat being stronger and more enduring than those who eat little or none, we must be cautious in the application of such a principle. Difference of climate may, and difference of temperament certainly does, modify this question. The Hindoo Sepoy, who lives on rice, would, it is said, outrun, knock down, or in any other way prove superiority in strength over the Gaucho of the Pampas, who lives on flesh. And not only are some organisms ill adapted to a flesh diet, as we have seen, but, according to Andersson, the strongest man he ever knew scarcely ever touched animal food. This was a Dane, who could walk from spot to spot carrying a stone which was so heavy that it required ten men to lift it on his shoulders; his chief diet was gallons of thick sour milk, tea, and coffee—a diet which no ordinary man could support with success."

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

Extract from a Speech of Gen. Sam Houston, U. S. Senate, April 20, 1858.

Mr. President, I have looked, but looked in vain, in both wings of this Capitol, for a fellow-member who was a fellow-member with me when the celebrated Monroe doctrine was announced. Of the two hundred and sixty-one Senators and Representatives who constituted the Congress which commenced its session on the first Monday of December, 1823, I stand here alone, and I will not disguise it, as one who regards himself as among the last of his race, as one who feels that he is approaching his journey's end on life's pilgrimage, and who has now no other ambition to gratify than to render "the State some service." All those worthy spirits, alas, have, one by one, quitted earth, with the exception of President Buchanan, ex-President Van Buren, ex-Senator Branch, ex-Senator Rives, Governor Letcher, and Governor Wickliffe of Kentucky, Governor Johnson of Virginia, General Mercer, General Campbell of South Carolina, Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, Mr Stuart of Pennsylvania, Mr. Blair of Tennessee, and possibly two or three others. To say nothing of the distinguished merits of the survivors, in that great Congress might have been seen in the full meridian of strong intellect, the Jacksons and Clays, the Websters and Randolphs, the Macons and Forsyths, the Bentons and Livingstons, the Barbours and Johnsons, the McLanes and McDuffies, the Kings and Smiths, the Taylors and Hamiltons, the Floyds and Holmeses, the Ruggleses and Bartletts. It was to such men, chosen alike for their wisdom and integrity, representing twenty-four sovereign States and thirteen millions of inhabitants, that Mr. Monroe (counseled by a Cabinet composed of John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, Jno. C. Calhoun, Sam'l. L. Southard, Wm. Wirt, and John McLean) addressed himself in such confident and resolute language with reference to the ulterior purposes of this country. I shall never cease to remember the exultant delight with which his noble sentiments were hailed. They met not only with a cordial but an enthusiastic reception both in and out of Congress. They were approved with as much unanimity as if the entire population of the Union had been previously prepared to re-echo their utterance. At that glorious epoch, there was a broad, towering spirit of nationality extant. The States stood in the endearing relation to each other of one for all, and all for one. The Constitution was their political text-book, the glory of the Republic their resolute aim. Practically, there was but one party, and that party animated by but one object—our upward and onward career. As if in atonement for the wrong inflicted upon the country by the angry Missouri controversy, which was then fresh in every mind, there seemed to be no circumscription to that genuine patriotism which everywhere within our embraces displayed itself. May we not trust, Mr. President, that a similar result will ensue from the still more angry Kansas controversy, and that the benign influences of such results will be as durable as creation? This will assuredly be the case if the only question asked within this Capitol when an embryo State asks for admission into the Union is: *Does her constitution conform to the national requirement—"a republican form of government?"* We have cheapened ourselves immensely in the world's esteem, and I fear polluted our system of government, in our extravagant disbursements, which have been overlooked, in the profitless strife which had its emanation in the hostility to the institution of negro slavery. Let each new State hereafter come slave or come free, as she chooses, and we shall henceforth have peace, the peace of union as contemplated by the authors and founders of our Republic. We have grander ends to attain than the frittering away of a healthful existence upon such loathsome, ignoble subjects. Our aspirations should be to spread our heaven-inspired principles by our lofty public bearing on to the most remote and benighted regions; proudly, in the rectitude of our intentions, taking our place at the very head of the nations of the earth. It is for us, if we are equal to our mission, to realize for America the poet's vision of the future of England:

"Wherever the bright sun of heaven shall shine,
Her honor and the greatness of her name
Shall be and make new nations; she shall flourish,
And like a mountain cedar, reach her branches
To all the plains about her."

Benton's Thirty Years View.—This work is said to have already attained the sale of seventy thousand volumes. The publishers, Messrs. Appleton, are about to issue a new edition, with a copious analytical index, and an autobiographical memoir of Col. Benton, written within three months of his death. This will much enhance the interest of the work.—*N. Y. Express.*

Troops for Utah.—The troops are moving in all directions towards Missouri, and thence to Utah. Generals Smith and Harney were to be in town to-day, *en route*, with staff-officers Buel, Tompkins, and Simpson. Besides the regiment of cavalry in Texas, four infantry companies at Fort Randall, the mounted recruits at Jefferson Barracks and at Carlisle—all ordered to Fort Leavenworth—a detachment of seventy United States soldiers and officers, from Old Point Comfort, passed over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for St. Louis on the 19th, also to proceed to Fort Leavenworth. This detachment is a re-organization of the famous Captain Bragg's battery of flying artillery.—*Wash. Globe.*

M. E. Church, South.—There are now in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 2267 Traveling preachers; 167 Superannuated; 4907 Local; 404,430 White members; 62,231 White probationers; 148,525 Colored members; 29,394 Colored probationers; 3389 Indian members; 467 Indian probationers. The total membership, ministers, laity, in full and on trial, is 655,777, exhibiting a gratifying net increase of 12,069.

In the following Conferences there has been a decrease in numbers: Kentucky 461; Louisville 1240; Virginia 614; Washita 4; Louisiana 6.

Square Miles of the New Territories.—The superficial area of the new Territories is thus represented:

	Square Miles.
Kansas,	130,000
Minnesota,	141,000
Oregon,	227,000
Washington,	113,000
Utah,	187,000
New Mexico,	210,000
Nebraska,	528,000
Mesilla,	78,000
Indian,	187,000
Square miles,	1,807,000

Nebraska is our largest territory. It will make about eighty States as large as New Hampshire. Nebraska is about one-sixth the size of Europe.

Among the bills passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts is one making two divisions in the crime of murder; the first of which, where it is premeditated or life taken while in the commission of a felony, is made punishable with death; the second degree is punished by imprisonment for life.

Four negroes were convicted last week of capital crimes at Edenton, N. C., and sentenced to be hanged.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial.

LONDON, April 6.

Every day is believed to furnish some new evidence of the preparations of Louis Napoleon for the commencement of what many suppose to be his long meditated war. Only a few days since the Russian organ *Le Nord* had a strong article upon the extraordinary activity manifested at Toulon, Marseilles and all the great French ports; and yesterday it was announced that the Toulon fleet, already extraordinarily strong, was to be increased by three sail of the line. The news to-day is that telegraph lines are immediately to be constructed along all the principal highways of the Empire, by which the communications from port to port, and from each port to the capital, will become universal and instantaneous.

Although the general public, and especially the speculative portion, still refuse to acknowledge a belief in the approaching danger, it is plain that there are secret fears at work with sufficient strength to prevent all possibility of a return of animation either to the Paris Bourse or the London Stock Exchange. Messrs. Rothschild are understood for the past two or three months to have been realizing cautiously, but continuously, many of the securities they hold in both capitals; and although they say they do this because things are high, the reason is not a powerful one, since setting aside any danger of war every description of stock ought to be much higher. As a general rule prices in our market advance in exact proportion to any increase that may occur in the Bank bullion. The influence from this circumstance is indeed usually so powerful that it overcomes all minor causes of external disquiet. "Money is stronger than politics," is an old axiom among those who at such periods speculate for a rise. But during the past six weeks the extraordinary and perhaps it may be said unprecedented fact has been witnessed of an augmentation of our stock of gold to the extent of more than two millions sterling without the slightest upward movement being established in consols, or any other description of security. On the Paris Bourse, notwithstanding a variety of attempts on the part of the bankers and speculators to get up a rally, the result has been still more discouraging.

Valuable Lands and Negroes for Sale.

THERE will be sold at the Court House in Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C. on the 24 Monday of May next, something over Two Thousand Acres of valuable Deep River Lands, and some Fifteen Likely Negroes, for cash. Those having money, and wishing to purchase good property, would do well to attend.

R. B. PASCHAL, Sh'ff.

April 16, 1858. 5-*2t

☞ **The Heirs of JOHN C.** McPHARLIN, or McFARLIN, can learn something GREATLY TO THEIR INTEREST by addressing Junius W. Smith, Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas. McPharlin was a soldier of the Texas Revolution, a citizen of Texas; went to some one of the States with the intention of returning to Texas, but died,—he probably went to North Carolina or New York.

The Press generally will please give this a notice, throughout the Union.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners

of the Town of Fayetteville, held at their Office on the 17th inst.,

Messrs. C. E. Leete, J. H. Cook and A. M. Campbell were appointed Auctioneers for one year from June next.

Messrs. Askew, Grady, Faircloth and Newell were continued Guard for the next three months.

April 29. 4-2t

JNO. H. COOK,
AUCTIONEER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. H. COOK having received the appointment of Auctioneer, will give personal and prompt attention to the sales of any and every description of property at auction.

April 22, 1858. 4-3t

FOR RENT.

THE STORE lately occupied by C. J. & R. H. Jones, adjoining the store of D. & W. McLaurin. For terms apply to EDWIN GLOVER.

April 20. 4-1m

LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.

RECEIVED to-day and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 22. 4tf

1858.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.

April 10. 1-itf

GARDEN SEEDS.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drumhead,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

☞Usual advances on Consignments.☜

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 7. 66-

Kerosene Oil,
Distilled from Coal—Not Explosive.

ANOTHER SUPPLY of the LAMPS for burning this Oil, daily expected by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 19, 1858. 3itf

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
AMERICAN WHIG MEETING IN RICHMOND.

At a meeting of the American Whig party, held in the Court House at Rockingham, in Richmond County, on the 20th of April 1858, General A. Dockery was called to the chair and James M. Bostick was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, Col. John W. Cameron addressed the Chair remarking, that inasmuch as the meeting would have but a few minutes for the transaction of its business—the Court having adjourned for only a short time,—the usual formalities might well be dispensed with. He would, therefore, without further apology, offer the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz:

WHEREAS, It is proposed by the American Whig Party to hold a Convention of Delegates from the two Counties of Richmond and Robeson, at Laurel Hill, on the first Saturday in May, proximo, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of said counties in the next Legislature of North Carolina; and WHEREAS we, members of the American Whig Party, from different parts of Richmond county, approving of said proposition, and at the same time deeming it proper and expedient that our party should be represented in said Convention by delegates from the several Captains' Districts in Richmond county: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint four Delegates from each Captain's beat in the county of Richmond to represent the American Whig Party of this county, in said Convention.

The question being called for, the preamble and resolution were adopted, without a dissenting voice, whereupon the following delegates were appointed by the Chair, namely:

Mineral Spring.—William D. Townsend, Jesse A. Baldwin, Angus McDonald Martin, and Wm. M. Bostick.

Steele's.—B. F. Little, Nash Legrand, Reddick Bowdon and Oliver H. Dockery.

McPherson's.—Jas. L. Yates, Wm. W. Graham, Duncan C. Currie and Kenneth S. McCormick.

Beaver Dam.—Capt. Hugh McLean, Daniel W. Gibson, Samuel Currie and John C. Terry.

Rockingham.—Dr. Robert J. Steele, Jr., R. S. McDonald, Wm. H. Covington and Dan'l White Johnson.

Wolf Pit.—Col. John W. Cameron, Stephen W. Covington, Angus R. Morison and Angus L. McKinnon.

Black Jack.—Wm. A. McKay, Joseph Capel, John C. Ellerbee and John W. Roper.

Williamson's.—John C. Graham, James P. Smith, John D. Currie and Archibald S. McNeill.

Laurel Hill.—Duncan McLaurin, Duncan Malloy, John Johnson and Maj. John McNeill.

Stewartsville.—Col. Alexander McQueen, Dr. John Malloy, Col. Murdock McKinnon and Duncan McIntyre.

Upon motion of John G. Blue, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Delegates.

Upon motion of Col. John W. Cameron, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh Register and the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that they publish them.

And being no further business before the meeting, the Chairman addressed the assembled multitude in a feeling and pathetic manner, thanking them for the repeated proofs of their confidence and affections which he had enjoyed, and assuring them that his political life was closed.

On motion of J. G. Blue, the meeting adjourned.

A. DOCKERY, Ch'm'n.

JAMES M. BOSTICK, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
A WIDOW'S PROPOSITION.

BRO. CROWDER:—Enclosed you will find five dollars for the Tract Society. And although I have to deny myself of some temporal blessings to give it, yet, I wish to continue to enjoy the privilege, annually, of aiding this work, as I have for the last three years. I would give the other five dollars as the yearly contribution of my departed husband, who is now in heaven, if I had it. May the Lord bless this mite in the promotion of His kingdom. I would that it were five thousand instead of five. The Lord only knows where the next five is to come from, but I will praise Him for the past, and trust Him for what is to come. The Tract Society is doing great things for the poor and destitute, and I long to see the day come when a Colporteur shall explore my own county, (Montgomery) for there are hundreds of souls here that can be better reached by this system than any other.

In view of the salvation of these souls, I believe I will make a proposition, and you can use it as you please. I will be one of thirty who will give five dollars to pay the salary of a Colporteur in this County—withhold my name. If the proposition is acceded to, all well, if not use the money as you think best. May the Lord bless you in your work. YOUR SISTER IN CHRIST.

Montgomery Co., N. C., April 8, 1858.

☞ God's providence is manifest in the above, for we have recently appointed an excellent, experienced Colporteur to Montgomery Co., without knowing where the money would come from to support his labors. And thus God is providing. O that we would ever have unwavering faith in our God! Surely this proposition will soon be made up. One, from reading the above in manuscript, gives five dollars to it.

Twenty-eight more fives will make up the $150. Some may want to give $10 or $20 to it, and others may not feel able to give $5—only deny yourselves some comfort as did Jesus, and send on the amount you can by mail; and do not forget to send to God your prayers for His blessing upon it, and the work generally. Are there not those in other counties who will make a similar proposition, and exert themselves to carry it through? By this course we may soon have the other 40 counties in our State supplied with faithful Colporteurs to carry the gospel to every family. Let all do something in God's vineyard for the saving of souls, and soon, like the dear brother, whose widow wrote the above, we shall receive our reward in Heaven. Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER,
Gen. Agt. of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. C.

Raleigh April 16, 1858.

P. S. Editors publishing the above will please publish any responses to the proposition they may know of or see. W. J. W. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

When life and sense have left this clay,
In yon grave-yard, O, lay me not!
But kindly bear my remains away
To some lone, green and sacred spot,
Where few shall be the feet that tread,
With reckless haste around my grave;
And gently, o'er my last still bed,
To whispering winds the grass shall wave.
The notes of happy birds alone
Shall there disturb the silent air;
And when the cheerful sun goes down,
His beams shall linger longest there.
And those that come because they loved
The mouldering frame that lies below,
Will find their anguish half removed,
While that sweet spot shall soothe their woe.
If then some dearer friend than all,
Steal to my grave to weep awhile,
And happier hours do there recall,
And bid fond memory beguile
The tediousness of cherished grief—
Faintly described—a fading ray—
My passing spirit will breathe relief,
And whisper,—"mourner, come away!"

ROBESON COUNTY. S.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

HIGH POINT, N. C., April 23, 1858

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—I presume it may be interesting to you to hear of the rapid improvement of this place. I am informed by the citizens here that this village has been built up in three years. There are now over sixty families living here, numbering 600 inhabitants, and others improving lots. The location for a town is very beautiful. The scenery fine, the climate healthful and the water excellent. I presume every person who has heard of High Point knows that it derives its name from the circumstance of its being the most elevated place on the Rail Road in this section of country. The passenger cars pass here twice a day each way. The time of travelling is more rapid than it was. It is really pleasant to look around here and see how business-like every thing appears. There are seven stores and two hotels, three doctors and some lawyers. Some of the buildings are very handsome. The large one in which is the Normal School is very fine, and will accommodate two hundred pupils. It was erected by Mr. Jesse Piggott at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars. The school is prosperous—at present nearly 70 pupils—from the mountains to the sea shore; some from Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern, &c. Mr. Piggott, the kind host, has application from many ladies who wish to spend the summer months here, from the lower counties. There are also several private boarding houses here. So that persons wishing to spend the summer here will find room enough. The Principal of the School, Rev. Mr. Langdon, has just returned from his Female School in the town of Beaufort, and brought with him as a present to his host, a mammoth sea turtle, which arrived in a large box alive and quite well. It was really a curiosity to the mountain portion of the school, who have not seen many of the inhabitants of the ocean.

We have delightful weather for a few days now. The joys of Spring are on the earth. The trees look so lovely, clothed in their "robes of Spring." There are thousands of singing birds in the groves that beautify High Point.

There has been quite a revival in the schools at Greensborough; and every sign of one here.

I will conclude by saying that I hope the day is not far distant when you will here the shrill whistle as often in Fayetteville as we do here.

Respectfully, V.

Judge Ellis.—He will resign his Judgeship at the close of the ensuing week, having concluded Northampton Court; and he would doubtless have resigned at once but for the fact that—all the other Judges being on their circuits—no one could be spared to take his place. We take it for granted he will canvass the State, and we think it probable he will appear before the people by the 10th or 15th of May.—*Rol. Standard.*

Superior Court.—Yesterday afternoon, the Jury, in the case of Scott, a free negro, indicted for the murder of Bob, a slave belonging to Mr. Laspeyre, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to be hung on the 7th of May next.—*Wil. Herald.*

Wheat and Fruit.—The wheat crop in this region and along the line of the Central Railroad, is also quite promising. There is also a fine prospect of an abundant fruit crop.

Raleigh Standard.

Dead Letters.—In the examination of the dead letters at the General Post Office for the last quarter of the year, there were found 2,472, which contained money amounting to $13,457. The three previous quarters gave 2,352 letters, inclosing $13,361; 2,245 covering $12,655; and 2,202 letters $11,812. Thus in one year 9,271 letters were discovered, covering $51,285; nine tenths of which have been, through the prompt and judicious action of the finance bureau, restored to its original owners.

Postage Stamps.—An advertisement appeared in one of the city papers, and has been editorially noticed, inviting all persons who have cancelled postage stamps to send them in to a poor boy, who is to cover a chamber wall with them, and thereby secure from some eccentric old gentleman an ample fortune. Perhaps a similar solution of the question as to the use to be made of the cancelled stamps may be found in another process, viz., that of extracting the cancelling mark of the postmaster which may be done by the application of the simplest chemicals, so as to leave the stamp "as good as new." Uncle Sam will have to try his hand at some preventive process, or his stamps will go the rounds until worn out.—*Journal.*

Morning Drum Beat and Evening Prayer Meetings.—A gentleman from Ohio lately stated, that by adding his personal observations to those of a friend, he could say, that from Omaha city, Nebraska, to Washington, *there was a line of prayer-meetings along the whole length of the road;* so that wherever a Christian traveller stopped to spend the evening, he could find a crowded prayer-meeting across the entire breadth of our vast Republic.

A shipment of eighteen thousand coon skins was made in a single lot from Chicago on the 16th instant, for London, by way of the Michigan Central Rail Road and New York. The average value of the skins is about fifty cents each. They were made up into bales of three hundred skins each.

Extensive Water Privileges.—The Chattanooga Advertiser of the 15th inst., says: "We learn by an endorsement on the Little Rock, Ark., letter package, received here yesterday morning, that the town of Napoleon is fifteen feet under water.

Knowing Who to Kick.—The late Colonel McClung, of Mississippi, once got into a dispute in the office of the Prentiss House, at Vicksburg, with a rowdy, when, to end the matter without further delay, he took the rowdy by the "nape of the neck," led him to the door and kicked him into the street. The *kickee* picked himself up, walked away, and here the matter ended. Some weeks afterwards McClung was in New Orleans, and when walking up St. Charles street, saw the fellow he had kicked out of the Prentiss House, kicking a third party out of a drinking saloon. McClung walked up to his old acquaintance, once the kickee, but now the kicker, and after scanning him closely, said: "Look here, my fine fellow, are you not the man I kicked out the Prentiss House, the other day?" "Softly, softly, Colonel," replied the rowdy, taking McClung by the arm, "don't mention it—I'm the man—but—but—*you and I know who to kick!*"

Happiness.—"There are two things which will make us happy in this life, if we attend to them. The first is, never to vex ourselves about what we can't help; and the second, never to vex ourselves about what we can help."

THE PARSON AND THE RUSTIC.

AN EPIGRAM.

A lovesick young pair who had only a dollar
To pay to the priest for a conjugal collar,
Were told by the parson, "His regular fee,
For marrying people, was always a 'V;'"
"Nay, then," quoth the swain, "good parson, now come!
A dollar, I'm sure, ought to marry us *some;*
'Tis all I have got; you can take it, you know,
And marry as far as the money will go!"

Boston Post.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

SNOW AND SLEET.—We are concerned to state that the weather has become so cold here since Friday afternoon last as actually to have produced a fall of snow and sleet this morning, the 26th of April. Scattering flakes continued to fall, in the midst of rain, for about half an hour, and then sleet succeeded furiously for a short time.

There was a sudden change of temperature on Friday afternoon, after a violent wind. As we suspected, there was a hail storm not far off. We learn that on Deep River, in Chatham county, it was very violent, fences, trees, and even houses, being prostrated by the wind, and hail fell in great quantity.

We fear that great damage is done to the wheat, fruit, and gardens.

The thermometer stood at 40° at 7 o'clock A. M.

P. S. Snowing rapidly at 11½ A. M.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the Bank of Cape Fear, payable on and after May 1. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held in Wilmington on Thursday, May 6th.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Fayetteville will be held in this Town on Monday, May 17.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Wadesborough will take place in that Town on Tuesday, May 4.

REV. DR. HAWKS.—The N. Y. Express says that the "Rev. Dr. Hawks has left his church and congregation to enjoy a three months vacation, after a most laborious clerical and literary season through the autumn and winter, in the city."

And we see by the Newbern Union that he was in that place on Monday last, and was to deliver a Lecture on Wednesday evening.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMON SCHOOLS.—We are indebted to Mr. Wiley, the Superintendent, we suppose, for a copy of his report for the year 1857, printed at the Standard Office for the next Legislature.

As far as reported to Mr. Wiley there are 3,190 School Districts in the State, in 2,516 of which schools are taught. There are 91,938 male children; 55,477 of whom are reported as attending the common schools. 81,134 female children; 42,107 attending school. 2,256 Teachers were licensed; 2,042 male, 214 female. The averages reported for each county make up an aggregate of 281 months of instruction; that is, an average instruction in each of the 85 counties of the State of 3½ months per year. From six counties, however, no reports were made to Mr. Wiley; and quite a number have failed in one or more of the particulars embraced in the tables from which we have made up these statistics.

Mr. Wiley's observation, correspondence, and familiarity with the subject enable him to make, as he supposes, a more accurate statement than he has made out from the Reports to him. He estimates that there are 3,500 Districts provided with school-houses: at least 3,500 schools taught at some time during the year—there are, he says, more schools than Districts: about 220,000 children between 6 and 21: 150,000 of them attending Common Schools: 11,000 at Colleges, Academies, &c: 300 receiving instruction out of the State: 27,000 "finished:" 2,000 taught at home and at Sunday Schools: 27,000 more than 6 years old not already attending school, but who will do so: 4,000 not receiving instruction at all.

$350,000 are invested in Common School-Houses, their lots, furniture and apparatus.—$226,238 49 were expended last year in 76 counties reported, and in the whole State about $250,000. The average cost per scholar is $1 66⅔; and the average cost to each parent of the State, for all the expenditures of the Common Schools, is about 66⅔ cents per annum.

The average length of schools, he says, is about 4 months; the average attendance about 40 children per school; and the average wages of Teachers about $24 per month. To them, about 95 per cent. of the proceeds of the fund is paid; all other expenses not exceeding $13,000 per annum.

Mr. Wiley speaks most cheerfully of the condition of the Common School System. He has never known its "tone so healthy, so vigorous, and so hopeful as at present."

SPURIOUS LIQUORS.—Dr. Feuchtwanger, an eminent practical chemist of New York, has published a book on the manufacture of wines and liquors. He makes some disclosures which will be anything but agreeable to consumers of those articles. For example:—

The price of good wines, and the high duty imposed in this country, have induced many dealers to imitate almost every wine, either by taking 5 gallons of the genuine wine, and adding 15 gallons of pure spirits, 15 gallons of water, and 2 gallons of white syrup, with either sugar coloring (burnt sugar,) or in cases where that coloring does not produce the desired color, juice of the cherry, whortleberry, or elderberry. The quantity of water and pure spirits varies according to the strength of the respective wine to be prepared. A number of the wine mixers do not use any genuine wine for their compound, but rely upon their skill to produce a beverage somewhat resembling a certain wine. In this manner, port, sherry, Madeira, muscat, and claret wines are falsified, and manufactured in this country by thousands of gallons, and partly sold in original packages, or put up in bottles, as the claret wine is disposed of in great quantities, by dozens, at public sales in this city and New Orleans.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—The democratic papers of North Carolina have rung the changes upon a story, gotten up in Washington, that at the close of Mr. Gilmer's speech against the Lecompton bill, that arch-abolitionist, Giddings of Ohio, went up to him, shook him warmly by the hand, and congratulated him. We copy on the preceding page, a scene in the House in which Giddings *emphatically denies that there is any truth in the story*, and his denial is corroborated by Mr. Campbell, who, though *generally* acting with Giddings's party, is one of the first men in the House, in point of talents, character and social position. He is always treated with respect by Southern members. The report of the scene is from the Globe, the official paper of Congress, and may therefore be relied on.

We wish to call particular attention to one or two things which should not be overlooked in Mr. Shaw's remarks.

It will be observed that Mr. Shaw *asserted positively* that Giddings shook hands with Gilmer and congratulated him. He did not assert this as *hearsay*, but as *facts within his own knowledge*. He afterwards admitted that "*he knew not, nor did he pretend to say, what occurred between the gentlemen.*" Was there ever a more shameful attempt to destroy the standing of another by bold assertion of untruths, or a more complete back out when cornered? Let it be borne in mind, too, that Mr. Gilmer was absent, at the time when this stab in the back was attempted.

In the next place, the reader will please to observe that Shaw objected to Giddings's interrupting him, and that by loud cries of "order," "order," from the democratic side of the House, it was attempted to prevent Giddings from denying on the instant the truth of Shaw's statement. The secret of this effort to choke off Giddings is this: If Giddings succeeded in getting in his denial during Shaw's speech, then the denial would have to be printed with the pamphlet copies of the speech which Shaw and others intended to print for circulation in North Carolina. If Giddings could be silenced by the "deafening shouts of 'order,'" why then Shaw would be under no necessity (according to the code of ethics which prevails at Washington) to print the denial made whenever Giddings could afterwards manage to get the floor. Shaw's affirmation would thus be left to work its own evil to the fullest extent. Even as it is, the main statement of Giddings, and the corroborating statement of Campbell, come in after Shaw's speech, and will doubtless be omitted from the pamphlet edition.

These things look like a premeditated scheme to slander down an honorable and absent man. The world can have no hesitation in deciding upon whose head should rest "the withering curse to his grave," spoken of by Shaw.

We have been surprised that Mr. Gilmer himself did not contradict this shameful Locofoco slander—(for it was not credible that Giddings would thus congratulate Gilmer unless he had a malicious feeling towards him and desired to injure him personally and politically.) The reason why he did not is now apparent: He has been absent from Washington.

Now if we were betting men we would wager a trifle, that of all the democratic papers in North Carolina which have given currency to this trumped-up story about Gilmer and Giddings, there will not be found two which will be liberal enough—honest enough we had almost said—to give the facts as thus established by the statements of Giddings and Campbell, and the admission of Shaw. The Washington Union has set them the example of suppressing nearly every word of what we have copied at length from the Globe.

PROTECTION TO MEXICO.—Gen. Sam Houston entertained the Senate a few days ago with a long speech in favor of establishing a protectorate over the States of Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador, in such form and to such an extent as shall be necessary to secure to the people of those States "the blessings of good and stable republican government." The General is moved thereto, as he states in his preamble, by the fact, that the people of these States have demonstrated their inability to maintain order and good government, indispensable to their welfare and prosperity.

Gen. Houston might better employ his time and that of his fellow-Senators in devising some plan for protecting the people of this country against themselves. The world must laugh at such a proposition exciting grave debate in the American Congress, where speeches are daily made by members of the ruling party, to show that our own Union is already practically dissolved, and that even the name of the thing ought to and will cease in a very brief period.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.—The report of the Postmaster General of Great Britain states that there are 11,101 post offices in the United Kingdom. [There are nearly three times as many in the United States.] The number of letters delivered during the past year was 504,000,000, an increase of 5½ per cent. In England the proportion to each person was 21, in Scotland 16, and in Ireland 7. The total has increased six fold since postage was reduced to one penny. The number of newspapers delivered in 1857 was about 71,000,000, showing no alteration. The number of money order offices is now 2,233. The aggregate of orders issued during the year was 6,389,702 for a total of £12,180,272, on which the commission amounted to £106,852, leaving a profit of £24,175.

The gross revenue for 1857 was £3,035,713, (or about $15,000,000,) an increase of nearly 6 per cent. The net profit of the department was £1,322,237, (about $6,500,000.)

The Postmaster General says,

"The great intercourse, both commercial and social, between this country and the United States renders the present high rate of postage, and the want of a comprehensive and liberal arrangement for the transmission of books and other printed matter, highly objectionable. It is now considerably more than a year since I made proposals to the United States post office department with a view to a great amendment in these matters; but hitherto I have not succeeded in obtaining either assent to what I have myself offered or counter proposals."

CONGRESS.

Nothing of interest occurred in either House on Wednesday.

In the SENATE, on Thursday, the consideration of the Deficiency Bill was continued. A great variety of amendments were defeated, some of which, says the Intelligencer, were adopted, and reconsidered almost as soon as passed. Indeed, the labors of the Senate in perfecting this important bill seemed, for some time, not unlike those of Penelope upon her web.

On Friday, the discussion of the Deficiency Bill was continued by Mr. Bell, in opposition.

The report of the Kansas Conference Committee was made the special order for to-day.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Thursday, the bill granting lands to the States for the benefit of Agricultural colleges was passed, yeas 105, nays 100. The bill appropriates 6,000,000 acres to be divided among all the States, according to representation. (The clear Democratic majority in the House, be it remembered, is 24.)

The bill provides that the receipts from the sales of lands shall be invested in five per cent stocks, as a perpetual fund; and that the interest shall be appropriated to the support of at least one college in every State, in which agriculture and the mechanic arts shall be prominent studies.

[Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Branch, Craige, Clingman, Ruffin, Scales, Shaw, and Winslow, voted *against* the bill. Mr. Gilmer was absent.]

On Friday, in Committee of the Whole, the House received the report of the Committee of Conference on Kansas, including the substitute recommended by the Committee. This report was concurred in by Messrs. English and Stephens of the House, and Green and Hunter of the Senate. Seward of the Senate, and Howard of the House, dissented. The report recites that, whereas, the people of Kansas did adopt and send for the acceptance of Congress a State Constitution that is republican, together with an ordinance that is not acceptable to Congress, the said Territory shall be admitted into the Union, if the people thereof at an election to be held under prescribed regulations, shall accept in lieu of said ordinance the schedule of terms offered by Congress to Minnesota. If they do not accept said schedule, then the Territory shall not be admitted into the Union until it shall have the requisite population according to a census, when it may enter the Union after having formed a republican Constitution.

Mr. English expressed the views of the majority of the Committee upon the subject. He held that the substitute was the best that the Committee could agree upon, and that in imposing a condition it did not differ from the Senate or House bill.

The House by a vote of 108 to 105 postponed action on the report till the 2nd Monday in May. A motion to reconsider was made, and was pending when the House adjourned.

KANSAS.—As will be seen by reference to the Congressional summary, the Kansas question is again in full blast in Congress. The English Bill, reported by the Conference Committee, has become the test of Democracy, in lieu of the original Senate Bill. As a party test, it is doubtful whether it can pass the House, but it meets the views of Judge Douglas and his friends fully, though indirectly. Judge Douglas has demanded that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. This new Democratic Bill submits a modification of one section of the Constitution to the vote of the people, and thus puts it in the power of the people to adopt or reject the whole Constitution; as, if they accept the modification they are admitted under the Lecompton instrument, if they reject the modification, the State is rejected.

It is a clear back-out by the Democracy. But as Douglas has found his strength greater than theirs, he may demand greater concessions.

The Hon. John A. Gilmer was on a visit to his home in Greensborough last week.

THE KANSAS ABOLITIONISTS FOR LECOMPTON.—Mr. Charles Robinson, the free-soil bogus Governor of Kansas, has issued an Address to his people advising them to go for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He takes the view presented by Mr. Buchanan as the true one for his party. Gen. Calhoun, he says, has given them the majority in the Legislature; and, as Mr. Buchanan said in his message, the Legislature can at once do away with the Constitution and abolish slavery.

STATE NEWS.—We always devote a large space in the Observer to the publication of State news, and should be glad to give up more of our columns to the same purpose. To this end, we shall be gratified to receive from our friends in the country brief notices of events occurring in their respective localities, statements of the crop prospects, &c. As a contemporary, in another State, making a similar proposition to its readers, remarks, the composition of a paragraph for publication might worthily engage the occasional attention of those who have the leisure and literary taste to undertake it as pastime. They would pleasantly exercise their mental faculties by the process of composition, and, afterwards, enjoy the satisfaction of seeing their ideas and observations in print—to be read by thousands. Events of more than local interest are occurring every week, in the different counties, which are never heard of elsewhere, because no one undertakes to communicate them to the newspapers. We hope that our invitation will inspire a more communicative disposition among the people, and lead to the development of incidents of public interest, which, otherwise, would pass into oblivion.

We hope that our readers will not construe our request as one for long essays on any subject, or for such spun out letters as are written to fill up the columns of a daily paper in a dull season. *Short* essays on local topics, notices of public grievances, observations on subjects of general interest, and the like, will be acceptable. But they should always be accompanied by the name of the writers, not for publication, but that we may know to whom to refer in case of dispute about any facts stated. Especially should the writers be careful that their facts *are* facts.

SPECIE.—The New York city banks have $33,196,449 in specie in their vaults. The New Orleans banks have $10,962,570.

REPUDIATION.—A recent biographer of Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of democracy, claims for him the *credit* of having originated the doctrine of repudiation, that infamous doctrine which, openly put in practice by Mississippi, and less decidedly by one or two other States, has made their names a by word of reproach throughout the rest of the world. Mr. Jefferson, it seems, in a letter from France to Mr. Madison, broached the doctrine, that no generation of men can be bound by the contracts of their ancestors. Thus a debt contracted by one man, or State, or nation, and falling due or remaining unpaid after thirty years—the usual period allotted for a generation of mankind—is void and not collectable. Such a doctrine is calculated to shock the moral sense of the world; and all previous biographers of Mr. Jefferson have been well aware that such would be its effect. All have carefully concealed it, until this Mr. Randall, who has had so little discretion as to disclose it, and so little moral principle as to consider it a feather in the cap of his hero. Great men, or men whom the world has been in the habit of considering great, are often damaged in this way by indiscreet friends. Wheeler, in his Sketches of North Carolina, killed off a score or two of his great men by exposing faults or foibles which *he* regarded as excellences. A former biographer of Jefferson published his letters with so little discretion as to convict him under his own hand of the grossest personal duplicity. And now follows Mr. Randall to give the finishing rent to an already tattered garment of greatness which once enwrapped Thomas Jefferson. An atheist and radical of the French Revolution school, he is now presented as the advocate of a periodical wiping out of all contracts, political as well as pecuniary. If the present generation must not be bound by the acts of the last, what becomes of the national debt of Great Britain, of the debt of the United States, the several States, and of individuals, which may happen to remain unpaid for thirty years? It at once becomes the interest of nations, States, and individuals to delay payment and plead this new statute of limitations.

But more than all this, if possible, what would become of the Constitution of the United States, if this doctrine were established? That instrument was made more than two generations gone by. Why should the country now be bound by it? Such a doctrine would suit the freesoilers exactly, for they have now the majority, and could sweep away all the guards which protect the rights and property of the South. But it is not a doctrine to suit the South, for it is neither honest nor politic.

Is it not wonderful that such a person as Thomas Jefferson was once the most popular man in this whole land? That he was—and indeed we may almost say *is*—the idol of a great political party, by whom he was twice elected President of the United States? How little do the mass of the people know of the true character and principles of the men whom they make their leaders, and upon whom they confer the highest honor and almost unlimited power!

THE FIRST STEAM LOCOMOTIVE.—The New York Commercial is informed that the first steam locomotive was constructed at Leeds, England, and put into operation at the Middletown Colliery Works in June 1809. It was constructed by a Mr. Murray.

Mr. David Ogden of New York was present at its first trial, which brought together all the leading scientific men of England. The rails in this first experiment were not smooth but cogged on the outside, the wheels of the locomotive being cogged to match. The experiment was very successful. A thousand able-bodied men laid hold of a heavy hawser attached to the engine and exerted all their power to prevent its starting, but they were compelled to let go, and the engine crawled rapidly—for such was its cog motion—along the track.

Murray, the projector, having established the practicability of steam locomotion on an iron track, concluded that his work could not be improved. When Stephenson, the great English Engineer, had projected and completed his improvement, by which the Locomotive was adapted to a *smooth* track, he invited Mr. Murray to be present at its public trial. His answer was substantially, "I know you are a smart man, Mr. Stephenson, and I have great respect for your talents; too much in fact to see you make a fool of yourself before the world. Why, man, the wheels will spin round, the engine will not move a yard, and every body present will burst out into laughter."

In New York, a widow has recovered $3,500 from a resident of the Fifth Avenue, for the death of her husband who was killed while passing along the sidewalk, by snow and ice thrown from the top of the Fifth avenue house.

Mr. Gilmer's Speech.—As Mr. Gilmer of North Carolina, and the other five "South Americans" in Congress, have been so roundly abused by the Democratic press for voting for the Crittenden amendment, we take pleasure, as an act of justice to Mr. Gilmer, in spreading his brief speech on the Kansas question before our readers. However much any one may disagree with the distinguished gentleman in his reasonings and conclusions, no one can deny him the possession of ability and a sincere and comprehensive patriotism. We think Mr. G.'s speech will, as it should do, sufficiently vindicate him with his constituents and the country at large against the accusations and denunciations with which the Democratic press have so ruthlessly pursued him. He is an able, discreet, industrious and patriotic representative, and the people of the "Old North State" should feel a lively pride in defending and cherishing him.—*Richmond Whig.*

Being Solicited.—Just about now, we suppose, the work of "solicitation" is in full blast in this State. Thousands are being "strongly solicited" to become candidates for the Legislature, and although disinclined to run, yet their *patriotism* is so enormously large and the 'solicitations' so strong, that they are 'reluctantly' forced to yield at great 'personal sacrifice.'—*Milton Chronicle.*

A witness was called to the stand to give in his testimony. Having taken his place, he turned to the counsel at the bar, and before testifying, very earnestly made the inquiry—"Say, stranger, which side am I on?"

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 23.

The *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 10th, has arrived. The European and China news is unimportant.

England.—The grand Jury of London have indicted Bernard Alsop, Assini and others, for the attempt to kill Louis Napoleon.

Intelligence had been received from Bombay as late as the 18th of March. The rebels were fleeing from Lucknow. Nearly all the city was in the possession of the British. The cavalry and artillery were pursuing the fugitives. The fighting was not severe, and the losses were small.

A panic prevailed at Calcutta from fear of an outbreak, but it was unfounded.

China.—The Chinese braves were assembling about Canton in large numbers, with an expressed determination to retake the city.

Despatches are said to have reached Paris, asking reinforcements, as the Chinese show no disposition for peace.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 10.—The cotton market opened with an advance of from three-eighths to a half on lower qualities; and a quarter on fair middling—closing with an advance of from one-eighth to a quarter on the week. Stock in port 432,000 bales, including 326,000 American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote flour dull. Wheat firm. Corn dull. Rice declined 6d. Rosin firm. Spirits of turpentine dull at 40 a 42½.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £112,000. Consols 94¼ a 94¾.

ST LOUIS, April 23.

Steamboat Disaster—Result of Racing.—The fine steamer *Ocean Spray* was burnt on the Mississippi last night. There are nine persons missing, including two ladies and two children, whose residence are unknown.

The *Ocean Spray* and the *Hannibal City* were racing at the time of the accident. The fire is supposed to have caught by throwing turpentine or wood near the furnace. The *Star of the West* took fire from the flames of the *Ocean Spray*, and was consumed.

SPRINGFIELD, April 22.

Democratic State Convention.—The Illinois State Democratic Convention, met here yesterday, and divided. The Administration wing passed resolutions endorsing Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, but postponed the making of nominations until the 8th of June.

The Douglas wing of the Convention endorsed the course of their delegation in Congress, without a dissenting voice, and made their nominations.

The Administration wing was represented by delegates from twenty-eight counties. The Douglas wing was represented by delegates from ninety-seven counties.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 21.

Messrs. Editors:—You will please state that Ministerial Delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to meet at New Orleans, will be carried by C. S. Brown's line of Stages from Asheville to Salisbury—or the reverse—at half price. And I am informed that Messrs. Ripley & Patton, from this place to Greenville, Tenn., will do the same. This arrangement will make the route *via* Asheville the *cheapest* that can be found. Besides, they will have an opportunity of viewing the beautiful mountain scenery of Western North Carolina. Mr. Brown's line is acknowledged by all who travel upon it to be one of the best in the United States, and so far as my observation extends it has no equal in North Carolina. Delegates will save money and be much pleased by taking this route. They connect with cars at Greenville, Tenn., for Memphis, thence by steamboat to New Orleans. Through tickets can be bought at Knoxville to Memphis.

Respectfully, H. E. C.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening 22d inst., near Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., by Rev. J. P. McPherson, Mr. PETER McRAE to Miss JANET M. B. PATTERSON, daughter of Mr. James Patterson.

In Norfolk, Va., on the 22d inst., at the residence of Mrs. Camilla Loyall, by Rev. Mr. Rodman, Dr. R. P. ASHE, of California, (formerly of N. C.,) to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the late Wm. Loyall.

DIED,

In Columbus county, N. C., on the 18th instant, of Carcinoma of the Stomach, Mrs. ANNA JANE FRINK, consort of Mr. John Frink, aged 41 years 8 months and 12 days.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., Mr. JAMES M. BRIDGES, aged 26 years.

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Wm. T. J. Vann, in the 32d year of her age

In Clinton, on the 19th inst., Dr. WILLIAM McKOY, aged about 72 years. He had held the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Sampson county since 1825.

In Richmond county, N. C., April 6th, 1858, of a short and painful illness of Pneumonia, Mr. ISAAC McCASKILL, in the 49th year of his age. He was highly respected, as a valuable and useful citizen and neighbor. He leaves a disconsolate wife and a large family of children; together with many friends and relatives, to lament their irreparable loss.—Com.

On Sunday morning the 18th inst, near Wadesboro', of Typhoid Pneumonia, R. J. HILDRITH, in the 33d year of his age. Mr. Hildrith was respected as an honest, industrious and moral man;—quiet and unobtrusive in his deportment through life. "Peace be to his memory."—Com.

At his residence at New Britain, Connecticut, on the 25th of March, of Typhoid Fever, Prof. E. A. ANDREWS, aged 71 years. He was engaged in the revision of his large Latin Lexicon. He was Prof. in Chapel Hill University 6 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. April 24, Str Fanny Lutterloh, with passengers, and goods for C E Leete, B Rose, J Shaw, J Martine, J R Lee, D & W McLaurin, E J Hale & Son, Capt Bradford, W Prior, G W I Goldston, Rev J W Major, W C Troy, J O Boon & Co, J D Williams, D K Murchison, Starr & Williams, H & E J Lilly.

Lutterloh's Line. April 26, Str Rowan, with Goods for J H Prichett, G W Williams & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, D McDiarmid, J Shaw, G W Goldston, Ray & Pearce, J M Wooten, S Musgrave, B Culbreth, J C Black, Flowers & Parker, S N Formy, D D Allen.

Cape Fear Line. April 24.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for A A McKethan, A Murchison, G Lauder, W McLean, C S Barbee, J N Smith, A J Woodward, H L Myrover & Co, Stedman & Horne, A M Branson, P A Wiley, I H Foust, J & D G Worth, J J Crump, S J Hinsdale, J A Pemberton, W Overby, G McNeill, J E Parker.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.—Brig Lydia Stover fm Portland, Me; Schr Alba fm New York, Ellen Matilda fm St Thomas. 23.—Brig John Hathaway fm Cardenas.

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 26.

BACON—	11½ a 13½	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	23 a 24	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	33 a 35
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 11¾	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8 a 8½	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 40 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	5 25 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	5 00 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	0 80 a 0 90	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	15 a 18
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 35 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	3 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 35 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	40 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Better grade we advance, but no change on common qualities.

Cotton—We advance our quotations, market quite firm.

Flour—Dull at quotations, in fact hardly sustained.

Corn—Market quite firm.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 24, 1858.

Yellow Turpentine 2 85, Hard 1 75—receipts and sales very small. No sales reported in Spirits or Rosin. Tar 1 60. Cotton, sales of 94 bales at 11½ to 12.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 50 to 4 75 for mixed to good; 4 90 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton sales on Thursday 11,000 bales; market unusually excited; prices uneven; some sales at ⅛ to ¼ advance, though the Journal of Commerce adds only ⅛ to its quotations—Middling uplands 12½. Spirits dull at 52.

At Cheraw, sales of 510 bales of Cotton for the week ending on Monday last at 9½ to 11½.

At Charleston, Cotton 10 to 12 13-16, firm, with upward tendency.

☞The 42d Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, EDENTON, on the second Thursday (13th) in May 1858. EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, April 26, 1858. 5-

The Salisbury, Charlotte, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Newbern and Washington papers, are requested to copy.

BANK OF WADESBORO',
APRIL 22d, 1858.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in Wadesboro', on Tuesday the 4th day of May.

H. B. HAMMOND, Cash'r.

April 22, 1858. 5-2ti

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DIVIDEND No. 97.
APRIL 21st, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per cent. has been declared, payable at the Principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 1st day of May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cashr.

April 22. 5tM1st

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
APRIL 21st, 1858.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in Wilmington, on Thursday the 6th day of May next. H. R. SAVAGE, Cashr.

April 12. 5tm

REMOVAL.
STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

SECOND STOCK
of Goods for this Spring,

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 24, 1858. 5tf

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW has removed his office for the present, to the "Willkings Building," and may be found there.

Fayetteville, April 26, 1858. 5-4t

NOTICE!
Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on the night of the 15th April, 1858, HINNANT FAULK, BENJAMIN A. HOWELL, and JESS REVILLS, a free man of color, broke and absconded from the Jail of Robeson County: I will give a reward of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me at Lumberton.

Hinnant Faulk is about 70 years of age, medium height, very grey, with two stiff fingers on the right hand, and weighs about 160 pounds. Benjamin A. Howell is about thirty-five years of age, tall, red complexion, full face, open countenance, blue eyes, light hair, and weighs about 190 pounds. Revills is a bright mulatto, about 22 years of age, medium height, coarse built, full face, and weighs about 160 pounds.

I will also give One Hundred (100) Dollars reward to any person or persons producing sufficient evidence wherewith to convict any person or persons of aiding or assisting said fugitives in making their escape from the said Jail. REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

April 19, 1858. 5*3t

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

☞ Read the following letter from CALEB PARKER, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored and esteemed by all who know him:—

GENTLEMEN,—With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of *Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters*, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhoea, accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians from whom I obtained only temporary relief, I concluded, with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the *Oxygenated Bitters*, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water-brash after taking the first portion. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the *Oxygenated Bitters* the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use.

Yours respectfully,
CALEB PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

ALFRED MARKS, Esq., says:

"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your *Holland Bitters*, which, I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

April 24. 5-2tpd

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The steamship *Arago*, with Southampton dates to Wednesday, the 7th instant, has arrived.

There is not an item of interest and importance in the details of the political and miscellaneous news as published in the New York papers received this morning.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.

Commercial—Cotton advanced from an eighth to three sixteenths in consequence of the *Canada's* news. Sales of the two days 25,000 bales—of which amount 5,000 were taken for speculation and 4,000 for export. The market closed firm and active.

The Manchester trade had much improved.

Richardson & Spence report flour dull and wheat quiet.

Rosin steady.

Money market dull. Consols 96¼a96⅝.

Havre, April 6.—Cotton quiet. Stock on hand 142,000 bales.

Col. Benton's Property.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: I learn that, although Col. Benton went through the usual formalities of making a will, he nevertheless died very poor. The creditors of his estate are not likely, however, to press their claims unpleasantly, and, if a project on foot in reference to a certain disposition of his latest literary labors is successfully carried out, his debts will probably be paid in full. Every one who had business dealings with him speaks in the strongest terms of his Spartan sense of honor and faithfulness to his engagements, and one secret of his late indefatigable labors lies in the fact of his extreme anxiety to cancel every pecuniary obligation before his decease.

The Wheat Crop.—The news from all directions states that the prospects for a large yield of Wheat never were so cheering. The young wheat is growing finely, and the weather so far has been as favorable as planters could wish, and all anticipate a large crop.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Wheat and Oats crops, gardens and orchards, are looking remarkably promising all through this part of the State. There was a light frost on Wednesday morning last, but no perceptible damage done, even to the most delicate plants.

Salisbury Watchman.

Fire in Chatham.—We learn that the Dwelling, Kitchen and Smoke-house of Mr. James H Harmon, about three miles from Pittsboro', were all consumed by fire on the night of the 1st instant. Much of the furniture, clothing, &c., in the house, and a good portion of the contents of the smoke-house, were destroyed. The fire was accidental.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Fish from Beaufort Harbor.—Passing along our streets on Thursday morning last, we found a gentleman at the corner of the Mansion Hotel, retailing "*salt-water trout*" at $1.50 per dozen. These fish had been caught the day before at Beaufort,—were fresh and nice—and found purchasers here quite readily at the price demanded.

Salisbury Watchman.

Fashion Affecting Trade.—The starch manufacturers are in trouble, and despond of business success. Where, in times past, they found ready sale for their manufactures, the article is now a drug. This change is attributed to the general use of crinoline and the hoops—starch being no longer necessary to produce expansion.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. W. L. Miller, on the 24th of March, DUNCAN C CAMPBELL, Esq., to Mrs. FANNY A. MURCHISON.

In Columbia, S. C., on the 15th inst., CHARLES J. BOLLIN, Esq., to Miss M. C. MONTAGUE, eldest daughter of Charles Montague.

At Willswood, near Charlotte, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Monroe Anderson, JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Esq., to Miss LIZZIE J., daughter of Maj. Benj. Morrow.

DIED,

At Yellow Bluff, Wilcox county, Ala. on the 6th inst. after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY JANE CHAPMAN, wife of Hugh C. Chapman, and daughter of John and Frances Grady, of Anson county, N. C.

In Richmond County, on Sunday 11th instant, Mr. WADE LEGRAND.

In Richmond County, Mr. ISAAC McCASKILL.

In Wilmington, Delaware, on the 8th inst., the Rev. BETHEL JUDD, in the 82d year of his age. He was formerly Rector of St. John's Church, in this town, and at the time of his death was probably the oldest clergyman of the Episcopal Church in this country.

In Duplin county, on the 16th of April, Mrs. MARY TEACHEY, in the 86th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. April 21.—Steamer Fanny with passengers and goods for J O Boon & Co, D & W McLaurin, Murchison, Reid & Co, E J Hale & Son, T S Lutterloh, W N Tillinghast, C E Leete, H & E J Lilly, Jas Martine, J W Lett, Rev Geo McNeill, Page & Thornton, P Taylor.

Cape Fear Line. April 21.—Steamer Flora McDonald with goods for Mrs M Banks, R McDonald, A M Branson, Worth & Utley, M A Baker, C D Nixon, J N Smith, Stedman & Horne, Smith & Smith, Mrs C G Wright, Mrs J A Worth, G W Lawrence, S J Hinsdale, Mrs M E Huske, J Kyle, Jr, I H Foust, C T Haigh & Sons, J A Pemberton, J H & J Martine, D Murphy, G Lauder, Jos Utley, A Johnson, Jr, D Shaw, J Ottarburg, J & D G Worth, J H Pritchett, J R Loeb, Johnson & Williams, R Wooten, Union Mf Co, J M Worth & Son, E N Moffitt, J C Thomson, J J Crump, B Moffitt, A A McKethan, G Brandt, J M Johnson & Rush, G W Williams & Co, J A Worth, D Hackney & Son, N C & M Jerrall, G W Harris, Martin & Rich, J & R Gilmer, Elkin Mf Co, G W Johnson, Rockfish Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 18—Schr Wm H Smith, and Jonas Smith from N York, David Faust fm Philadelphia, Adele fm N Y, Reporter fm Trinidad de Cuba, John A Stanly, and Ben fm N York, Elvira fm St Thomas, Samuel Francis fm Baltimore. 19—Schr Susan Catharine from Washington, Purse fm Jacksonville, John Roe fm N York, Br Brig Vivid fm Boston, Lincoln Webb fm St Thomas, Edinburg fm Charleston, Schr S N Smith from Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, on the 6th day of April 1858, taken Letters of Administration according to law, on the estate of John J. Leach, dec'd, hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please make payment immediately.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 29th inst., the subscribers will sell at public Auction, at the Jordan Plantation on Little River in Montgomery County, the following articles, viz: Corn, Fodder, Oats, Cattle, one Wagon, one set Smith's Tools, Farming Tools, &c.

Also, on the 11th day of May next, they will sell at Public Auction, at the Store lately occupied by the said J. J. Leach, dec'd, a large Stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES; Horses, Mules, Wagons, Buggies; 3000 lbs. of Bacon, two valuable Slaves, (a Woman and Boy;) with a great many articles of personal property belonging to said estate. Sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms—Six months credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ALFRED BROWER,
WILLIAM AUMAN,
Administrators.

Auman's Hill, April 16. 3*ts

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day associated with him Mr. L. C. LINEBERRY, for the purpose of transacting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Grocery business. The business will in future be conducted under the style of W. H. CARVER & CO.

A general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. W. H. CARVER.

Fayetteville, March 22, 1858. 96tf

N. B.—All persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to call and settle immediately, as my old business MUST BE CLOSED.

W. H. C.

NEW DRY GOODS.

WM. MACINTYRE

HAS received and offers for sale, a desirable line of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Silk, Barege and Lawn Robes;
Dress Silk Bareges, Challies, Bombazines, Alpaccas;
Swiss, Tarleton, Jaconet, Nansook Muslins;
Printed Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Brilliantes;
Ribbons, Ruches, French Artificials;
Laces, Edging, Braids; Tapes and Fringes;
French Working Knitting Cotton; Embroidering Silk;
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting;
Linen and Lisle Edging;
Capes, Collars, Sleeves;
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets;
J. & P. Coates' Spool Cotton; Sewing Silk;
Enameled and Elastic Belts;
Table Damask; Napkins and Towels;
Patent Turkish and Allandale Counterpanes;
Irish Linen, and Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Ladies' Bonnets, very fine, and some price to them;
Leghorn and Braid Flats;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS, GAITERS and SHOES;
Carpeting, and Floor Oil Cloth, and Matting;
Extension Steel Spring Skirts, rec'd to-day, price $4.

Fayetteville, 29th March, 1858 97tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while extensive has been incurred in furnishing comfortable lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters.

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary out-houses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bath-house, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1½ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.

March 10, 1858. 95*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1858.

Neill McKay vs. Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, Alexander McKay and others.

Petition for Sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander McKay and the children of Mary McPhaul, and the children of Margaret, defendats in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in May next to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

95*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1858.

Richard Street vs. Murdo Street and Donald Street.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Donald Street, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Donald Street to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

Issued 20th March 1858. 95*6w

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

LANKS for sale at this Office.

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r

Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE

For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858; the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.

Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 93tf

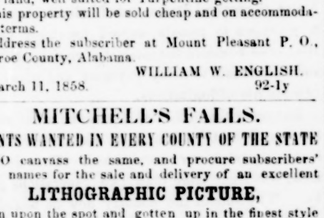
NOTICE.

AT March Term 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, Administration of the Estate of the late Thomas Monroe was granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted are notified to make an early payment. Those having claims must present them in proper time or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

JOHN A. McLAUCHLIN.
DANIEL A. MONROE.

March 13, 1858. 93-6w

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND ACUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Palns Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, by the SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

U. S. MAIL,

SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the *cheapest*, NEAREST and BEST route WEST. My Coaches are fine, large, Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

(No Hacks on the Road.)

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swanannoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountains. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and Horses at Mr. STEPS or PORTER'S, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this line good for three months.

STAGE OFFICE in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, N. C., March 6th. 100-3m

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Company will take place in the Town Hall, on the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock. JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk

F. & W. P. R. Co.

April 7, 1858. 100-tt

NOTICE.

ALL Notes and Accounts due J. W. Powers & Co., unsettled on the 1st May, will be put in suit for collection

J. B. STARR, Trustee.

April 12, 1858. 101-t1stM

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night*. Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, Post, Bath, Note and Sermon Papers, great variety; Silver Border, Plain Visiting and Printer's Cards; Pencil Sharpeners, Card Pencils, India Rubber, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, &c.; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Ink, Ink Stands, Blank Books, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5, 1858.

Further Supplies of Books.

LIFE of Dr. Kane, by Smucker; English Hearts and English Hands; Parton's Life of Burr; Haupt on Bridge Construction; Breckinridge's Knowledge of God; Wilson on the Skin; Plates to ditto; Mitchell's Therapeutics; Williams on the Principles of Medicine; Wood's Practice; Pierce's Algebra and Geometry; &c.

April 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE,

THE RESIDENCE of Geo. S. Hodges, dec'd, situated on Haymount, at the junction of the Western and Centre Plank Road. The house is nearly new, built of the best materials, and is large and convenient, containing a wide entrance Hall; Parlor, Dining Room and Pantry on the first floor; four Bed-rooms, with closets attached to each, on the second floor; front and back Stairs; double Piazza in the front and one in the rear; Cellar and all necessary out-houses. With large Flower and Vegetable Garden.

For terms apply to J. E. Bryan at the Post Office, or Mrs. R. Hodges.

March 24. 90tf

BACON, LARD AND PORK.

40 HHDS. BACON, well smoked;
20 Bbls. Leaf Lard;
75 " Mess Pork;
35 Sacks Coffee;
25 Bbls. Sugar;
40 Boxes Candy;
30 " No. 1 Soap.
Oranges, Raisins, &c.

The above goods were bought of Commission Merchants, and very cheap for Cash, and will be sold cheap for Cash only. E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 97tf

WHISKEY AND BRANDY.

225 BBLS. CORN WHISKEY;
30 Bbls. Apple Brandy;
15 " Domestic do.
15 " N. E. Rum.

The above Whiskey is the pure Corn Whiskey selected by myself with care, and equal to any made in the State, and will be sold at the lowest market price for Cash. E. F. MOORE.

March 29. 97tf

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22. 87-

GEO. ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N C,

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

The Life and Correspondence of Judge James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Griffith J. McRae. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies.

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. tf-80

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

A fresh supply of Lime, Plastering Hair, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, and Land Plaster. For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 85t

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1857. 54-Y

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

APRIL 14, 1858

THE Stockholders' Annual Meeting will be held in the Hall of the Bank, on Monday the 17th May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 14, 1858. 2*td

EQUITY SALE OF

400 Acres Laurel Hill Land.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, at Spring Term, 1858, I will expose to sale, at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday, 1st day of June 1858, 400 Acres of the Laurel Hill Land.

The land is beautifully situated, and admirably adapted to farming purposes; in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to the Schools and Churches of Laurel Hill and Laurinburgh, and near the line of the Rutherford and Wilmington Rail Road. It is a most desirable location, and presents inducements such as are seldom offered.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five hundred dollars cash, two thousand dollars six months after date, and for the residue a credit of two, three and four years, with interest after six months.

For further particulars enquire of John L. Fairley Laurinburgh, Richmond County, or James Banks, Attorney, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. LEAK, C. M. E.

April 15. 2*6t per ex'd

NOTICE.

THE firm of BROWN & WARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call and settle without delay from the fact that collections must be made in some way.

ANGUS D. BROWN,
EVERETT L. WARD

Lumberton, N. C., April 2, 1858.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile business at the old stand of B. & W., and while returning thanks for past favors solicits a continuance of the same. ANGUS D. BROWN

MR. E. L. WARD'S compliments to the customers and friends of Messrs. Brown & Ward, requesting one favor only at your hands, which is to call on Angus D. when you come to Lumberton, and supply yourselves with Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; add Mr. W.'s regrets that he will soon part with his friends by moving to the West; but is glad to say that he will leave them in good hands.

April 2. 99-4t

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

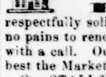
Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

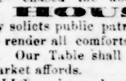
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

STANLY HOTEL



THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned

HOUSE,



respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

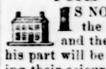
Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

THE WARSAW HOUSE



IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Office, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.

March 9. 93-3m

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier.

F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
R. W. WHARTON, } Trustees.

March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL, located on Baker